is Russian Toland the insurrection continues in full of, and no defeats or losses are able to shake the in nitable courage of the patriots. One of the heaviest we experienced by them intely was the death of Jurgmicenham, a distinguished French officer, who had ornized a regular corps of twelve hundred men, well not and provided with light artiflery, 35d who ended to operate against Kalisch, in emigination with detachments of Soyfried and Tazanowski, but warprised, through the treachery of a pengant, at the vill of Ossowie, by the Russian Colonel Kostanda, and pierced with inity wounds. In this action a sea, of Libek, member for Posen in the Prussian House of suites, was killed, and another taken prisoner. The aster is pirtly attributable to the conduct of Soyfried a heard the firing but did not come to the re-use of c mrarks, and has consequently been cashered by national government. Tazanowski, too, after being lodged from Poisern, where he had thrown up some telefortifications and endeavored to make a stand, has me defeated in the bleogy battle of lemancay and Car.

General Forey, giving no very fattering account of the operations of the French in Mexico. He ridicales the caution and deliberation with which the stogs of Poebla is conducted, and says that Frey seems to look toon that town sa a second rebastopol, although in 1847 to was captured with the greatest case by a small force of Americans under General Scott. There can be no doubt, he adds, that the French will take Puebla at last, and Mexico too; but when they are over there do not they may be as glad to got away from it as their fathers were so escape from Moscow. Forey is said to be very unpopular among his troops, who that him dedicat in that than and brilliancy which are necessary to strike the imagination of his moroural countrymen. A Mexican norrospondent of the Acyclory Guide gives a shocking degraption of their behaviour towards the order tunner in the limits, and speaks of numerous describors, espehabitants, and speaks of numerous describos, espenially among the Zouaves and Cheshours de Vincennes

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

European Opinion of General Hooker.

annered Hooker Painten in the London Times.

General Joseph Hooker—the man who, secording to his own report of himself, never made a mistake in warmace military adjament is an infallible as the theological interpretation of the ancessors of St. Peter—who could investigate the Confederate capital when his lowed McCollan, in, e. and Europside nit miserably failed, and who on his some showing is the greatest warrior the world has ever seen—has crossed the Expenhannock on the sety to Richmond. If he arrives there in any other character than that of a prisoner of war the world will be compelled to admit that his proud self-assertion was but the edicanowledge of gonius, and that the federal government has at last found a captain worthy of the more than Herosteen task which thas government has to perform. But if he be fedically superior skill or bravery—defeated by the elements, or-statily impeded by unforcessen accidents and contingens seen of a the most he achieve no greater resultd than a drawn battle, leaving the pessession of Richmone as remote and forlors a hoje as it has been at any tim-within the last twelvementh—the world will in like mancer be compelled to admit that his courage was but rable see. his criticism of others but presumptions folly, and his faith in kinself but arregance and concert of the most state has being in the state of the sould state to the see faith the best fate that his iriends can wish for him well is a toother's death at the head of his army on the field of battle.

HOOKER AS AN "ADVANCING" GENERAL.

the a coldier's death at the head of his arms on the field of idette.

HOOKER AS AN "ADVANCING" GENERAL.

[From the London Times, May 14]

The acverest comment on the condition of the federal same is that just at the time when everybody here, there and all over the world is saying that something must be done, we are all nevertholess cartield be hear 'had comeding has been done. Something, indeed, has been done, and the man upon when all this pressure of anxious expectation and dire necessity bappears to be concentrated. General Hocker is the man who, by reclies criticisms and unsparing abuse, has threem sury other general out of his commend, and was been covered, or pentuckel, with the commend, and was been covered, or pentuckel, with the continuity of doing better. The last thing heard about him was that he had demanded reinforcements, which could not be granted without seriously weakening the defence of the capital; and the probable answer would be that his predecessors had made it nears. With such a reply deporal Hocker might give up the command, as his predecessors had lone, or might attempt fad advance which he had declared to be in their power. The approaching last of May compelled a speedy declarish. On the 50th of April General Hocker rossed the Rappalannock at three or four different fords show and below Frederickaburg, and soon led three corps to the rear of that city. Three other corps were to follow immediately, and at the last date it was stated that fresh solutions were following that there was a large force of cavalry in the to the rear of that city. Three other corps were to follow immediately, and at the last date it was stated that fresh polumes were following, that the communication was maintained, that there was a large force of cavalry in the heald, that Gen. Lee would either have to abandon Frederickaburg or fight a bastic as great disadvantage, and that by leaving a comparatively small force in a good position, to watch his movements, General Hooker could safety march on to Richmond. But in that march is energiting, a 'e 'Whether victorious or not, thooker would have a second account to settle with lee on the probable supposition of the latter preferring the open field to his intremched camp at Frederickaburg, at is premature to speculate on the results of a companion him begon. The United of langers who conduct the war from Highlingan was at last see the necessity of monacount

of these generals. According to General Hooker, either of them ought, with the army at his disposal, to have effected the capture of Brokmond. This confident witness now occupies the peak of generalisation of the army of the North, and has an opportunity of proving the justices of his conclusions in reference to the conduct of his predecessors by giving evidence of his own subticy. He has oertainly, by implication, asserted his superiority to both of the disgraced generals, and must, in the language of the New York Heraun, "make good his predensions, or sink into irretrievable disgrace" It is probable that an opportunity for showing his strategical ability will quickly present itself. After five months' rest the Army of the Potomic has quitted its cantonments. Those live months have not been lost on the troops, and the War Department of Washington must be even worse managed than we believe it to be if the army with which General Hooker now takes the field is not in every respect as efficient as the most tarbel expenditure in supplying its wants could possibly make it.

The federal army has been allowed to cross the Rappahannock because it did not suit the Confederates to oppose its passage. The Southern troops have been at the trouble of constructing formidable intrendments, behind which they can flut it comparative security, and under such circumstances they would deserve to be called fools and not solders if they gave the enemy the opportunity of attacking them on an open plain.

GEN. HOOKER'S VALUE IN THE WORLD OF COMMERCE. [From the London Shipping Gazette, May 16.]

The selection of General Hooker for the recent very hazardous enterprise was not a fortunate one. The amendents of the individual, whether in this country or in America, are not of a nature to inspire confidence, and it is but a small satisfaction to his patrons at Washington that they yello know General Hooker bett are not disappointed, either in the sam or in his performance.

The Privateers.

ANOTHER REBEL WAR SHIP.

[From the Manchester Examiner, May 16.]

We have the very best authority for stating that Capt.

Bullock, of the Confederate navy, will leave Liverpool on
Saturday for Glasgow, where he will take command of
a new Confederate steamer, and sail on Monday for the
South.

a new Confederate steamer, and sail of Monday for the South.

THE BURNING SHIP AT SEA.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, May 14.]

The following telegram was posted in the Underwriters' rooms, Liverpool, yesterday——'The captain of the ship Imperatrice Eugenie, arrived in Liverpool from Natal, reports seeing a large ship on fire, burnt to the water's edge, on the 20th and 27th of March, in latitude I north, longitude 26 west. The captain endesvored to reach the burning vessel, and, if possible, to reader assistance, but he was unable to do see owing to calma."

Some people here believe that this vessel was one of the Alabama's prices; that she had been burnt by Senimes, and that the statement of Captain Hallday, of the ship Helen Nictolson, arrived here a few days ago, to the effect that he saw a submaritie volcanic cruption on the 27th of March, in latitude I north, longitude 26 west, is erroneous. The supposed cruption is thought to have been the burning vessel sighted by the Imperatrice Engenie. No boats were seen about, and it is supposed—unless the vessel has been destroyed by Semmes—all on board perished.

unless the vessel has been destroyed by Schmuss—all on board perished.

Reboi Leans.

THE NORTH CARGLINA STATE COTTON LOAN.

[From the London Times (city article) May 13.

Mr. John White, a special commissioner from the State of North Carolina, has issued at Manchester an invitation for subscriptions on cotton bonds of that State for £326,000. He announces that the State requires to purchase Luglian admirafactured goods, and to make the necessary remitiances hather for that purpose, but that, as existing circumstances prevent his operation being carried out in ordinary course, cotton and other produce are the only available means of exchange. Under these circumstances the Governor of the State, with the authority of the Ceneral Assembly, has purchased over 60 000 below of cotton, which have been carefully shored in different corts of the State, with the authority of the Ceneral Assembly, has purchased over 60 000 below of cotton, which have been carefully shored in different corts of the State of North Carolina having been paid for this warrant £100 sterling (receipt of which has been daily acknowledged) selfs, and hereby engages to deliver to the holder hereof, on receiving sixty days notice of the port at which delivery is required, twice bales of cetton, four hundred pounds each, ginned, packed and in sound merchantatic conditions, at the port of Wilmington, Charleston, or Sevannah, or, if practicable, at any other port in the possession of the Cooreins of the State in Manchester; and deimers will the agests of the State in Manchester; and deimers will be sent either to the Governor of the State direct or to the holder the orthon of Texas. Notice of the port selected to be sent either to the Governor of the State direct or to the first of the State in Manchester; and deimers will

of creeting some adequate for signal on so important a point as Cape Race, and had also called the attention of the whole shipping interest of the country to its importance. Government had the power of creeting for signals and of imposing a toll for their support; but the steamship owners had said that although they should like to have such a signal creeted, they should not like to have such a signal creeted, they should not like to have such a signal creeted, they should not like to have to bear the expense; and the labit of the government was to waive the right and consult the wishes of the particular fog signal in question, it was not creatin that it was of a good description, and it was most important that if a signal were put up it should be of a kind that could be relied on. A bad one would only have the effect of tempting ships to go too near the land when it might not be possible to hear the signal, and the result would be their going on shore. Very lately a steamship was lost at Holyhead during a fog, although a gun was constantly fired as a signal from the mountain. It was thought that a gun was the best fog signal, and it was a gun that the government thought of using. Mr. Inab-file mreention was under consideration, and they had asked for a report from the Inited States Lighthouse Board respecting it. That Board had reported that it promised well, and was worth a trial; but did not go the length of saying that it had been sufficiently proved to be used on se important a point as Cape Nace.

ANOTHER SIGNAL PLAN.

[From the Liverpool Moreury, May 16.]

A project is maturing called the Cape Race Rectric Telegraph and Light Company. Its object is to build and station a lightship near Care Race, to intercept the American mail steamers. These lightships are to be 600 tons burthen, and fitted with 100 horse power engines. When this ship is stationed there will be less danger of making Cape Race, and we will get three days' inter news from America. It is intended to lay down a submarine electric cable from

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

General Forey's Report from Puebla to April 2. CERRO SAS JUAN, April 2, 1863. MONSHER IE MARDERAL—My general report of the 2d inst. will have informed your Excellency of the progress of the works of the siege of Puebla up to the 29th of March.

Mosenera is Mandenal—My general report of the 2d inst. will have informed your Excellency of the progress of the works of the siegs of Puebla up to the 25th of March.

I had fixed upon that day for the attack upon Fort San Xavier, and I have now the honer to send to your Excellency the dotails of that operation.

Fort san Xavier is desiended on its western side by a bastion, on the north by a curtain, on the east by a half moon sovering the entraces on the town side, and on the bouth by an irregular bastica. These works, forming a continuous enceinte, surround a vast construction which comprises a penitentary connected with the Convent of San Xavier. The whole of this solid structure has a length of 180 metres and a width of eighty metres. It contains three inner courts and various outhouses. The approaches were covered by socessery defensive works, and finaled by numerous works still intact. The defence, therefore, was easy, and the internal arrangements allowed it to be made to the last extremity. It was indispensable to get possession of this great obstacle. Our engineering works had brought us up quite close to it. The life of our artiflery had des royed its batteries. It remained for the infantry to do the rest.

Confident in the vigor and energy of my troops, I did not hesitate to order the assault. The First battalion of Foot Chasseurs and a battalion of the Second Zousves formed the attacking columns, indopendently of two battalions from the trenches. Hentrusted the execution of this important operation to general Bazzine, who, accompanied by his staff, took the command of the trenches at one P. M. At four P. M. all our batteries opened a heavy fire on the penitonitory, which deniroyed its outworks. At five P. M., at a given order, our fire ceased, tieneral Bazzine, placed in the fourth parallel, gave the signal. Repeated shouts of "Vive Pikmpereur" requeded to it, and the direct observed the trendens at the same time opened some masked gone from behind the berreaches; a field battery, placed in front o

The Detatle.

unconditional surrender, of France was see form of government, or rather call upon me to do so, I presume, on the principles suffrage. It will prove a difficult and com at the best; and when England and Spain are

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The Latest News.
Chaow, May 12, 1863.
Ince received here, as is believed on good auates that the Russian government has no inten-Russian government of the different Polish provinces, in which the inhabitants are required to state whether they are for or against the insurrection. It is considered debtful whether this peculiar method of taking the sense of the country will be attended with nucess.

The same journal contradicts the statement that Jezioranski was forced to retreat to Austrian territory upon the 8th of May. It is admitted that he was surrounded

the 8th of May. It is attnifted that he was surrounded by counderable Russian forces after the combat of the 6th instant, but it is abecavered that he escaped the toils by a clover manesure. Without further hostilities Jozioranki monaged to slip through the Russian positions, and has marched towards the Austrian frontier.

The country geodarmes organized by the revolutionary government have already displayed their efficiency. Upon the 26th uttime a body of these troops attacked a convey of thirty Cossacks ecorting ammunition from Praemysz to Ostrolenka and got possession of the wagons. On the 30th uttimo they captured a Russian major, and at the same time two officers eegaged in inspecting the tolegraphs.

Patrick Richey, Co. I, 176th New York, March 25.
Neison Cartwright, Co. H, 27th New York, March 26.
Hulett Peters, Co. G., 21st Connecticet, March 28.
Joseph W. Stanton, Co. G., 21st Connecticet, March 28.
John G. Dymond, Co. J, 35th Massachusotts, March 28.
George W. Haddey, Co. E., 6th New Hampshire, March 31.
Alpheus G. Daviz, Co. C., 8th Connecticut, March 31.
Liouis Robare, Co. G., 37th New Hampshire, April 6.
George Edgerton, Co. D, 21st Connecticut, April 15.
John L. Shcots, Co. F, 130th New York, April 18.
VINCENT PALEN, Chaplain.

EXTRACTATION OF THE CHANGES MADE AGAINST GENERAL SCHURZ AND HIS DIVISION.

[From Mr. L. LaCroubse, correspondent of the New York Times.]

STONEMAN's STATION, Va., May 23, 1893.

The following correspondence will explain statif, and is

HEADQUARTERS TRIBO DIVISION, ELEVENTA CORPS, May 9, 1863.

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH AT

The sound returns they control the control endough and the sound of the control o